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DIRECTOR, FBI (105-284458)

6/15/77

LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (105-1305)(P)

ENRIQUE RUBIO
IS-CZ & ARGENTINA

5-11-01
CLASSIFIED BY: 39063 ELW/ACE/DC
REASON: 15 (e,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: X1,6

ReBulet 5/18/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six prints of a photograph of Colonel ISMAEL ARNALDO ZAMUDIO, together with the corresponding negative. Bureau is requested to transmit the enclosures to WFO.

For the information of the Bureau, Colonel ISMAEL ARNALDO ZAMUDIO, according to records of the Defense Attache's Office, U. S. Embassy, Buenos Aires, was born on 2/19/22 in Buenos Aires. His wife's name is ANA MARIA TROTZ. ZAMUDIO has eight children: ISMAEL VALERIO, DOB 6/26/51; ANA MARIA, DOB 7/24/52; MARIA CECILIA, DOB 7/4/53; MARIA VICTORIA, DOB 10/18/54; JUAN CRUZ; DOB 6/20/56; MARIA VERONICA, DOB 7/23/57; MARIA JOSEFINA, DOB 2/17/60; and LEOPOLDO EUGENIO, DOB 9/10/62.

ZAMUDIO attended the Argentine Military Academy, entering on 3/4/40, graduating on 12/29/43, as a Sub-Lieutenant. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on 12/31/46; First Lieutenant on 12/31/48; Captain on 12/31/51; Major 12/31/55; Lieutenant Colonel on 12/31/58; and Colonel on 12/31/64. ZAMUDIO apparently retired from active military service on 12/31/67 with the rank of Colonel.

Although ZAMUDIO is classified as a Cavalry Officer, his specialty was intelligence. In this connection he attended the Argentine Army Intelligence School and also the Argentine Army Center of Higher Studies. In connection with the latter, he visited

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. 7)
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
 - (2 - WFO)(105-13095)

1 - Buenos Aires
RWS:jn
(6)

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CLASSIFIED BY: 5931
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BUE 105-1305

the U. S. during the period 1/18/67-2/11/67, on a tour of various U. S. military establishments.

As an indication of ZAMUDIO's intelligence affiliation, he was posted to the Argentine Army Intelligence Service during 1953, when he was a Captain, to the State Secretariat for Intelligence during 1958, when he held the rank of Major, and again to the Argentine Army Intelligence Service in 1959, while he was a Colonel.

ZAMUDIO speaks his native Spanish, Italian, French, Portugese, and English.

Buenos Aires indices contain a reference to JORGE O. ZAMUDIO, who in 1967, was listed as a Legat contact. This individual was listed as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Argentine Army.

On 6/15/77, Colonel ALBERTO VALIN, Director, Argentine Army Intelligence Service, advised that ZAMUDIO was an extremely competent Argentine Army Officer and well regarded in Argentine Army Intelligence Service circles. Colonel VALIN noted that JORGE O. ZAMUDIO is the brother of ISMAEL ARNALDO ZAMUDIO. Colonel VALIN noted that the former also retired from Argentine Army service with the rank of Colonel during approximately 1972. Colonel VALIN noted that ZAMUDIO's eldest son, ISMAEL VALERIO, is a Captain in the Argentine Army assigned to the Argentine Army Intelligence Service. (S) (U)

With regard to requested information, comments by Legat concerning possible changes in Argentine policy toward the U. S. as a result of U. S. criticism of Argentina for alleged human rights violations, the following information is set forth:

The incumbent Argentine Government is a military government. It is in the process of terminating long established terrorist organizations in Argentina. The process of eliminating terrorists might be likened to a civil war. During the past five years, numerous military personnel and their families have been killed by terrorists in Argentina. The Argentine military is engaged in a "no holds barred" exercise to annihilate terrorism in Argentina once and for all.

The U. S. criticism of Argentina and the curtailment of

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credits to purchase military equipment, has deeply disturbed the Argentine military. Many high-ranking Argentine military contacts believe that the Carter Administration's position on human rights, vis a vis Argentina, is hypocritical. These Argentine military contacts note that in a report submitted to the U. S. Congress, the Department of State noted that there were very few human rights violations in Israel. Argentine military contacts emphasized that they have personal knowledge that the Israeli Government has absolutely no consideration for human rights pertaining to Arab terrorists, and that the most brutal, repressive measures utilized anywhere in the world are regularly employed by Israeli intelligence personnel. Additionally, Argentine military contacts point out that Secretary of State Vance commented that although there were human rights violations in South Korea, the U. S. Government would continue military assistance and credits to that government, inasmuch as it was considered to be strategically important to the U. S. Argentine military contacts point out that they find it hard to believe that South Korea holds any strategic importance to the U. S. and have indicated that they are convinced that no sanctions were taken against South Korea for human rights violations because the South Korean Intelligence Agency (KIA) had bribed U. S. Congressmen and Senators not to condemn South Korea for human rights violations.

In contacts by U. S. Embassy Officers with Argentine Government officials in Buenos Aires, there has been a noticeable coolness displayed by Argentine Government officials, especially on the topic of human rights, when raised. Several Argentine military contacts have privately informed Legat that they suspect the Central Intelligence Agency provided information concerning Argentine intelligence service methods used in repressing terrorists, which admittedly were harsh and could be considered as violation of human rights under the normal standards. For this reason, it has become apparent that Argentine Government officials in Buenos Aires are being extremely cautious, in order not to divulge information which might be harmful to Argentina in the human rights area. It is noted that U. S. military personnel assigned to Argentina have successfully overcome problems with their Argentine military contacts because of human rights violations by pointing out that they are appreciative of Argentina's problem in combatting terrorism and emphasizing that they are U. S. military personnel, whose duties do not include gathering information on human rights violations or

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BUE 105-1305

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offering criticism against Argentina and the Argentine military for the conduct of the Argentine Government's war on terrorism.

Legat has also successfully been able to avoid lack of cooperation by his contacts because of the human rights problem by pointing out that he represents the FBI and his duties do not include gathering intelligence on human rights in Argentina.

Legat concurs with the opinion of WFO that RUBIO may have broken contact with WFO Agents because of the human rights problem resulting in U. S. criticism of Argentina.

Bureau is requested to advise whether any additional action or information is desired of the Buenos Aires Office in captioned matter.

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